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NYPL

# The People's Korea

No. 733 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1975 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

# President KIM IL SUNG

## Receives Special Envoy of French Communist Party General Secretary

PYONGYANG, Mar. 20 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 19 granted an audience to the special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Jean Canapa, Member of the Central Committee, and Director of the International Department of the Central Committee, of the French Communist Party, who is a special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party, and Jean Claude Lehors, secretary of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party, who is accompanying him.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was also present there.

On the occasion the special envoy courteously conveyed greetings to the respected and beloved leader from Comrade Georges Marchais, General Secretary of the French Communist Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his greetings to Comrade Georges Marchais and had a conversation with the guests in a comradely and sincere atmosphere.

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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on March 19 arranged a luncheon in honour of the special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party.

Invited to the luncheon were Jean Canapa, Member of the Central Committee, and Director of the International Department of the Central Committee, of the French Communist Party and Jean Claude Lehors, secretary of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

◄ President Kim Il Sung received the special envoy of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party. (KCNA Radiophoto)

# President KIM IL SUNG's Works Disseminated Overseas

Foreign newspapers give wide publicity to the immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to reports.

## Asia

**The Pakistan papers "Imroze"** and **"Sayasat"** carried explanations of "Every Effort for Capturing the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain," an immortal classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

**The Pakistan paper "Magrabi Pakistan"** carried on Feb. 23 an explanation of "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," an immortal classic work made public by Comrade Kim Il Sung on Jun. 23, 1973.

A recent issue of **the Indian weekly "Sakush"** carried a gist of the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army."

**The Nepalese paper "Glimpse"** Feb. 10 carried the full text of the New Year address of Comrade Kim Il Sung for 1975.

## Africa

The Feb. 15 issue of **the Tanzanian paper "Mfanya Kazi"** carried the full text of "The Basic Principles of the Solution of the Rural Question under Socialism," the first part of the immortal classic work of the great leader "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The Feb. 19 issue of **the paper of Sierra Leone "Wiyon"** carried the full text of "Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle," an immortal classic work made public by the great leader on Oct. 28, 1973.

A summary of the New Year address was carried by **the Congolese paper "Brazzaville"** on Feb. 18.

The Feb. 27 issue of **the Congolese paper "Congolese Life"** printed the full text of "The Basic Principles of the Solution of the Rural Question under Socialism," the first part of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

A summary of the first part of the same work was printed by the Feb. 24 issue of **the Mali paper "L'Essor."**

The Mar. 5 issue of **the Zambian paper "Daily Mail"** carried the full text of the New Year address.

## M.East

The Feb. 14 issue of **the newspaper of the Yemen Arab Republic "Salam"** carried the full text of "The U.S. Imperialist Army of Aggression Must Unconditionally Withdraw from South Korea."

The Feb. 22 issue of **the "Alisara," the paper of the Arab Republic of Yemen,** printed the full text of "The Role and Tasks of the County in the Construction of a Socialist Countryside," the third part of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The Feb. 20 issue of **the Jordanian paper "Akhbar Al Usubuo"** carried a detailed gist of "The New-Emerging Forces Must Unite under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence," the historic speech made by the leader at the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming the President of the Republic of Zaire.

The Feb. 18 issue of **the "Al Mukawama," journal of the Political Committee of the Palestine Revolution** carried the full text of the New Year address of the leader.

**The Lebanese journal "Al Balak"** printed on Feb. 24 a summary of the New Year address of the leader.

**The "Dar-Talia" Publishing House of Lebanon** put out in pamphlet form the New Year address for 1975.

A recent issue of **the Lebanese paper "Ad Dunia"** carried the full text of "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army."

Another paper **"Lisanhal"** recently carried in two instalments the full text of the New Year address for 1975.

The Feb. 8 issue of **the Iraqi paper "Al Taaki"** carried a gist of "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army."

The Feb. 19 issue of **the Syrian paper "Al Jamahir Al Arabia"** carried a detailed gist of the historic speech of the leader at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the President of the Republic of Zaire.

**The Syrian newspaper "Al Baath"** serialized on Feb. 19 and 20 the full text of the New Year address for 1975.

## Europe

**Soviet newspapers** carried the speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Meeting of Activists in Industry.

The Mar. 7 issue of **"Pravda"** carried a summary of the speech of the leader at the Meeting of Activists in Industry.

A summary of the speech of the leader was also carried by **"Izvestia"** on Mar. 8.

**The Finnish paper "Payban Uutiset"** of Feb. 21 carried a detailed summary of "Every Effort for Capturing the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain."

The Feb. 26 issue of **the Finnish newspaper "Rakentaya"** carried a detailed summary of "Every Effort for Capturing the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain."

**The Norwegian paper "Bergens Tidende"** serialized between Feb. 26 and Mar. 1 the full text of "Talk with the Panamanian Journalist Delegation," an immortal classic work of the leader.

**The Norwegian newspapers "Bestpold," "Bestpold Printid"** and **"Mibrot"** carried the gist of the New Year address for 1975 of the leader respectively on March 5 and 6.

**The Denmark-Korea Friendship Association** published in pamphlet form on Feb. 25 a Danish Translation of the New Year address for 1975.

**The Danish paper "Ziland Posten"** carried on Mar. 2 a summary of "Every Effort for Capturing the Height of 8 Million Tons of Grain."

**The Swedish monthly "Comentar"** carried a summary of "Answers to the Questions Raised by 'L'Unita,' Organ of the Italian Communist Party," and immortal classic work of the leader.

The monthly carried this work in its December issue of 1974.

**The newspaper of the United States "Workers' World"** Feb. 14 carried the full text of "On the Occasion of the Creation of the Korean People's Army," an immortal classic work of the leader. (KCNA)

# List of President's Gifts to Sri Lanka Prime Minister Conveyed

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on Mar. 14 for conveying the specifications of gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

Present on our side were personages concerned Chong Song Nam, Li Song Hi, Cha Byong Ok and Li Won Yong and on the Sri Lanka side were the members of the delegation of Sri Lanka headed by Anura Bandaranaike, Chairman of the Youth League of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Adviser to the Economic Planning Ministry of the Government, on a visit to our country.

The specifications of gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka, were courteously conveyed to Anura Bandaranaike, head of the delegation of Sri Lanka.

After receiving the specifications of gifts, the head of the delegation extended wholehearted thanks to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, for this kind and generous solicitude of sending the precious gifts to the Prime Minister and people of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

He said that this solicitude proves that His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is deeply concerned about the economic difficulties of Sri Lanka and reflects the deepening friendship and understanding between the peoples of Sri Lanka and Korea.

# President's Special Envoy Visits Senegal and Zaire

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, visiting the Republic of Senegal as a special envoy of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called on Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, on Mar. 11 according to a report from Dakar.

Vice-Minister Chon Myong Su courteously conveyed the personal letter sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The President expressed deep thanks for the precious personal letter sent by the respected and beloved leader and extended full support to the stand of the Korean people for a just solution of the Korean question. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a visit to the Republic of Zaire as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il Sung, paid a call on Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire, on Mar. 14, according to a report from Kinshasa.

On the occasion vice-Minister Chon Myong Su courteously conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung to President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The President expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader for his valuable personal letter and asked the special envoy to convey his most intimate and warmest greetings to the respected and beloved leader.

The President reverentially wished good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the daily strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Zairese President expressed firm support to the just cause of the Korean people.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Mangdungu Bula Niati, Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire, and Kim Dal Son, Ambassador of our country to Zaire.

# Pak Clique's Fascist Laws Severely Flayed

## Chongryun Scores Revised Evil "Criminal Code"

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on Mar. 20 denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for having forcibly railroaded the so-called "revised criminal code" through the "national assembly" on Mar. 19.

The statement follows:

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The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the vicious strangler of democracy and heinous military gangster, forcibly rammed the so-called "revised criminal law" through the "national assembly" on Mar. 19 to add a provision of "offenses of national debasement" to the criminal law in a recreation room, not in the parliamentary hall, barring opposition lawmakers from the room.

The evil law "provides" that a south Korean should be severely arrested, imprisoned and sentenced to heavy penalty if he insults or defames the puppet regime before foreigners or a foreign organization no matter whether he is at home or abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits made clear in this law their intention to threaten and suppress more harshly the compatriots residing in Japan and other foreign countries struggling against the Pak regime's criminal acts.

In other words, the Pak clique schemes to barbarously suppress the south Korean people lest people should speak even a word about the Pak clique's treacherous, nation-splittist manoeuvres, fraudulence, corruption, terrorism and massacring.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, putting pressure on pressmen in a most mean and sophisticated way, aims to prevent the south Korean people from making anti-Pak statements or engaging in anti-Pak acts by means of the evil law which makes these acts unlawful.

This is a shameless, anti-popular, anti-national, criminal act on which the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique, driven into a tight corner by the daily-mounting anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people and owing to sharp denunciation by international public opinion, relies to maintain their fascist dictatorial system, an act aimed at suppressing all opposite opinions by means of mediaeval suppressive measures.

We denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for another indelible criminal act of theirs with burning national indignation.

As is well known in the world, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, since they usurped "power" at bayonet-point 14 years ago, have committed shameless crimes, arresting and imprisoning numbers of south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic persons at random and inflicting heavy penalties upon them after formulating various fascist laws one after another including the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "National Security Law."

Particularly since the "revitalized" dictatorial system was established, they have indiscriminately issued "emergency measures" under the "martial law," converting south Korea into a big prison and a land of darkness where unprecedented fascist suppression prevails.

However, the south Korean revolutionaries and people in all walks of life are waging their struggle more powerfully in the face of harsh suppression to topple the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, for the democratization of the society and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Alarmed with this, the Pak Jung Hi clique resorted to deceptive tactics such as the "national referendum" and "release of political prisoners." But, no sooner had all these tactics proved ineffective than they ran hogwild to bolster up their sinking fascist system by framing up a repressive, vicious law for new sanguinary oppression.

Worse still, by further stepping up war provocations and anti-communist rackets against the DPRK and bringing the situation closer to a state of war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they try to divert the attention of the south Korean public elsewhere and to prolong their remaining days.

All these facts bespeak that the Pak clique themselves are vicious enemies of democracy, an unprecedented homicidal group and treacherous gangsters, committing criminal acts without hesitation for the sake of permanent national split and long-term power.

However madly they may manoeuver to cook up a vicious law and camouflage their dirty nature, they cannot save themselves from their doom. With no desperate efforts, can they escape from denunciations at home and abroad. They are just heading to their own destruction.

The south Korean people will never be daunted by any fascist oppression, but will courageously wage their anti-fascist democratization struggle in defiance of the bayonets and vicious laws of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The harsher Pak's fascist oppression becomes, the closer the south Korean people and patriotic personages enjoying the absolute support of the people of the world will unite themselves and fight to the end for the abolition of the "revitalized system" and for democracy.

Looking straight at this situation, the Pak clique should not run amuck but retract all vicious laws including the latest one, release immediately and unconditionally the illegally arrested and detained patriotic figures and step down from their fascist "power."

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should not back up the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are not only isolated from the south Korean people but also condemned by the people of the world. They should also abandon their plots to prolong the split of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

Rallying firmly around our respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, we will support and encourage with all our efforts the south Korean people in their struggle against the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the democratization of the society, and in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, thereby to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We are convinced that the peace-loving people of the world will condemn resolutely the atrocious fascist barbarities of the Pak clique and render active support to the sacred struggle of the south Korean people.

(Related stories on page 4)

# 17th Commencement of Choson Univ.

The 17th commencement of Choson (Korean) University, Tokyo, was held on Mar. 20 at its auditorium.

Preceding the commencement, a function was held in the same place, where "Youth Honour Prize of Kim Il Sung," the highest honour of Korean youth, was awarded to 10 model graduates. It is a personal citation by President Kim Il Sung.

And there, twenty-one graduates were decorated by the Educational Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in recognition of their brilliant scholarly achievements.

Thirty-one were cited by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Choson University awarded prize to 23 graduates for their graduation theses.

Read out were the congratulatory messages sent from the Educational Committee and various universities including Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaek Polytechnique College of the fatherland.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC made a congratulatory speech at the graduate ceremony.

All the graduates were very happy to become good Chongryun workers. They will significantly meet the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea on Oct. 10 and the 20th birthday of Chongryun on May 25. They were resolved anew to devote themselves to the cause of national reunification and to the work for the democratic, national rights of Koreans here. They will remain loyal to President Kim Il Sung who gave them the honour of becoming reliable Chongryun workers.

Chongryun has a well-organized democratic national education network from kindergarten to university. It's purpose is to provide the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan with a working knowledge of the Korean language, Korean history and customs and manners and bring them up as able workers for the country's reunification.

Choson University is the only institute of higher learning standing above the 159 independently-run regular schools.

Thanks to the unlimited warm care extended by President Kim Il Sung, the university was founded in April, 1956, as a two-year college and was moved to Musashino (one of the suburbs of Tokyo) in 1959. It has developed into a university with six four-year faculties of political economy, literature, history and geography, foreign studies, science and engineering, a two-year teachers' training department, a correspondence course, a newly-introduced one-year teachers' training course and a graduate course.

Graduates of the university are active cadre workers in the organizations under Chongryun: schools, the press and publishing houses, art and athletic bodies and banks.

Throughout Japan, commencements were almost simultaneously held at 158 Korean schools of all levels including 11 Korean senior high schools.

## Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (35)

# Brilliant Victory for President KIM IL SUNG's Idea of Overseas Nationals Movement

The materials concerning the overseas nationals movement are exhibited in Hall Nos. 85 and 86, illustrating that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a unique idea of the overseas nationals movement and has wisely led the struggle to translate it into reality.

In the centre of a wall are the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

**"In the past, as a result of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland and wandered abroad. As a people without a country, they were subjected to chauvinistic discrimination and all sorts of humiliations, were deprived of all their rights and suffered from extreme hardships in strange lands for a long time.**

**"Today, however, as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless confidence and pride in their nation, and foresee their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic."**

The Korean people had lived in amity in this land generation after generation from time immemorial. But under Japanese imperialist colonial rule (from August 1910 to August 1945) many of them had to leave their dear native land and roam Chientao in northeast China, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico and other far-away foreign countries in quest of living.

What awaited them in foreign countries were all manner of racial insult, maltreatment, absence of rights and hunger.

Put on show in the hall are the data showing the miserable life of the overseas fellow countrymen in the by-gone days and the materials illustrating how the Japanese imperialists brutally massacred more than 6,000 Koreans in Japan when the Kanto district was hit by earthquakes. Added to them are the lethal weapons the brutes used at the time. All these exhibits invite the visitors' righteous indignation.

We proceeded farther and came to a halt before a treasured portrait of the leader hung in the centre of another wall.

Our minds went back to the fatherly leader when he embarked on the revolutionary struggle in his early years, knocked down the Japanese imperialists and restored the lost country and when he fathered the unique idea of the overseas nationals movement and carried it into practice successfully.

He showed a clear-cut way of solving the problem of overseas nationals, considering it a specific problem in the national question caused by imperialist aggression and colonial rule, and he saw to it that the Korean nationals movement in Japan became a movement to render services to the Korean revolution, guided solely by the great *Juche* idea.

Visitors' gaze is held by the materials on display—a picture of the inauguration ceremony of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which was held with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hung in place of honour on the platform of the meeting hall, Chongryun's programme, rule and draft declaration, a chart showing its organizational setup, etc. Seeing these materials, we deeply realized that the formation of Chongryun was a brilliant victory for the leader's great *Juche* idea and a splendid fruition of his unique policy for solving the problem of overseas nationals.

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung meets returnees of the first batch from Japan.

Our curator said:

"Since the Korean nationals in Japan formed Chongryun under the care of the fatherly leader, which would serve as a powerful weapon in their struggle, they have been able to equip themselves with the leader's great revolutionary idea and carry on more vigorously the struggle for the defence of the democratic, national rights and the independent reunification of the country defying the suppression of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries."

Exhibited in the hall are the materials showing the fatherly leader's tender solicitude for our countrymen in Japan.

The curator continued to explain:

The fatherly leader shows affectionate concern for the Korean citizens in Japan the way a father does for his children staying away from home; he pays deep attention to the education of their children—one of the most urgent problems in their life—and helps them a great deal.

The amount of educational aid funds and scholarships remitted on 58 occasions from the fatherly leader for their children since the ceasefire runs into more than 18,359,868,033 yen in Japanese currency. This renders it possible for the children of our countrymen in Japan to receive regular education in their own language to their hearts' contents without any worry.

The exhibits in the hall include the pictures of the modernly-furnished, magnificent Choson (Korean) University and other Korean schools where the children are given national education to be trained into reliable reserves of the revolution. A diagram shows that large numbers of schools were built everywhere Koreans live.

Here again we felt boundless honour and happiness in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as our great leader.

We also saw the materials which illustrate that the leader opened the sea-route for the Korean residents in Japan to return to their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—they had crossed the Korea Straits to Japan in bitter tears many years ago because they were without a country—and that he provided them with a new, happy life.

The return of the Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland called forth the admiration of the world public. Foreigners called it an "exodus of people from capitalism to socialism" or "humanitarian work rarely seen in this century." In fact, it was made possible thanks to the tender affection and favour given by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On display in the hall are the materials which tell us that the leader showed such a deep concern for the returnees from Japan that all of them could live a really fruitful life and that he even visited them either at home or in their work places to look after their work and life in all their aspects with utmost care. He called at the hostel of young students who returned to the fatherland parting from their parents in Japan, got first-hand information about their study and living conditions and told them how to improve themselves. When he paid a visit to a certain factory, he met a returnee-scientist, congratulated him on the achievements in his research work and encouraged him to try harder for greater success.

Too many are the tales about his warm affection and paternal concern for the overseas nationals, 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan in particular, to relate here.

Little wonder that they are staunchly fighting under the banner of *Juche* unfurled by the fatherly leader, singing of their immeasurable gratitude and loyalty to him.

The visitors who saw these exhibits naturally take greater pride in holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the highest respect and reaffirm their determination to remain loyal to him to the last on the path of the revolution indicated by him.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

# President's Revolutionary Ideas Integral System of Idea, Theories And Methods of Juche

The revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung are new, unique ideas which were founded in compliance with the demand of our era.

President Kim Il Sung has taught: **"The world's people are now demanding the Juche idea and many countries are on the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time."**

Ours is a new era of history, the era of *Juche* and an era demanding independence.

The era of *Juche* is an era in which the popular masses have appeared on the scene as the masters dominating the world and they shape their destiny independently and creatively.

President Kim Il Sung founded through his revolutionary practice and energetic ideological and theoretical activities the *Juche* idea and the original revolutionary ideas in which the theories and methods of revolution and construction expounded by it are consummated in an integral system.

The revolutionary ideas of the President form a system of the idea, theories and methods of *Juche* because the great revolutionary ideas have emerged by fully reflecting the demand of our era, the fundamental demand of the revolutionary struggle of the working-class and all the laws governing it.

## Idea

The immortal *Juche* idea is the component that constitutes the foundation stone of the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung.

By reflecting the fundamental principle of the revolutionary struggle, the specific reality and peculiarities of the development of revolution and history, the new stage of the development of the international communist movement and its inevitable demand, the President, in the early days after he took the road of revolution, founded the great *Juche* idea expounding that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction and, on this basis, has worked out all lines and policies, strategies and tactics and led the revolution and construction to victory.

The President has steadily deepened the *Juche* idea in this whole course and perfected the theory of *Juche* in which its basis and essence, and its demand and principle of its embodiment form a logical system and brilliantly embodied it in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work thereby bringing an overall victory of the *Juche* idea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great *Juche* idea is the immovable guiding idea of the WPK and revolution. Only when the working class and the popular masses live and work in accordance with the *Juche* idea can they uphold the stand as the masters of nature and society, revolution and construction and carve out an independent and creative life. Only when each nation strictly adheres to the independent stand and creative stand as indicated by the *Juche* idea can it solve all the questions arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the specific conditions of its country with its own sense, achieve the national independence and prosperity and build a country of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. The immortal *Juche* idea is a great ideological banner leading the revolution to victory.

## Theories

Another component of the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung is the revolutionary theories propounded by the *Juche* idea.

Ours is an era in which socialism triumphs on a world-wide scale and mankind is advancing toward communism, its supreme ideal.

But the construction of communism itself is an untrodden path and it has arisen as a question of direct practice in our era. Hence, it poses as a new historic subject of our time which must be newly solved with originality to perfect the revolutionary theories of communism.

And a great number of theoretical questions which had not been raised in the preceding era and, accordingly, had been unable to be given answers, have cropped up in our era when the scale of the revolutionary struggle has been enlarged and its form has become very diversified and, particularly, not only the developed capitalist countries, but also backward countries which account for the majority of the world's nations are advancing toward revolution.

The victorious advance of the revolution and construction is unthinkable without theoretical answers to the questions arising in our era—the question on the national-liberation revolution in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the question concerning the world revolution and the question as to how the backward countries should advance toward socialism.

Proceeding from the *Juche*-idea, the President expounded in an overall way the perfect theories and strategies and tactics on revolution and construction raised by our era—struggle for national liberation and class liberation and struggle for expediting the building of socialism and communism, the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and the world revolution—on the basis of demands of revolutionary practice and a wealth of practical experiences, not wedded to any existing formulas and theories.

The scientific revolutionary theories founded by the President are very profound encyclopedic ones giving answers to all problems and a powerful theoretical and practical weapon of revolution and construction with invincible vitality for they are organically linked with revolutionary practice and indicate concrete ways for the solution of problems.

## Guiding Method

An important component of the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung is the guiding method expounded by him on the basis of the *Juche* idea.

The reason why the guiding method is an important component of the revolutionary ideas of the working class in our era can be explained by the role played by the popular masses, the masters of revolution and construction.

In our era, the era of *Juche*, the revolutionary awareness of the popular masses is very high and they turn out as one in the revolutionary struggle.

When the popular masses who are out in the struggle, aware that revolution is the only way to live, are properly organized and mobilized and correctly guided, the cause of human liberation will be promoted very rapidly.

As the ideological consciousness of the popular masses rises and they join the revolutionary struggle en masse and the revolution and construction develop in depth, the question of guidance to the revolution and construction and the question concerning guiding method stand out as more important ones.

It arose as an important historic task in our era, the era of *Juche* to expound the question of guiding method in an overall way.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the position and decisive role of the popular masses in revolution and construction, President Kim Il Sung clarified that the key to the solution of all problems lies in the popular masses themselves and founded with his originality the brilliant commanding art and guiding method leading the revolution and construction to victory by relying on the strength of the masses and rousing them to action.

The *Juche* idea is the fundamental idea and quintessence of the great revolutionary ideas of the President which constitute an integral scientific and revolutionary system.

President Kim Il Sung has taught: **"The Marxist-Leninist Juche idea constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the monolithic ideology of the Party, and the monolithic ideological system of our Party is the ideological system of Juche."**

The revolutionary theories and guiding methods, lines and policies expounded by the President stem from the *Juche* idea and are run through with the *Juche* idea.

In a nutshell, his revolutionary ideas are a system of the idea, theories and methods of *Juche*. Herein lies the characteristic feature of the revolutionary ideas of the President distinct from the preceding revolutionary ideas of the working class.

Today the revolutionary ideas of the President have triumphed in all spheres and found a brilliant embodiment and turned into a historic reality and proved to be tremendous material force in the DPRK.

The Korean people clearly know through their life experiences and stark historic realities that the revolutionary ideas of the President are a true guiding ideology, guiding theory and guiding method of our era leading the revolution and construction to victory.

# *Party Work Method of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Style*

## —Rodong Sinmun Article—

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Mar. 13 carried an article headlined "Party Work Method of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Style Founded by the Great Leader."

### Go Down to Lower Units

Pointing out that the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style is our Party's inherent work method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the article says:

The work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style founded by the respected and beloved leader and of which he showed a great example, was brought to shining realization in all units and all work in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, furnishing experiences as precious as a thousand pieces of gold.

The article goes on:

One of the essential demands of the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style is to constantly go down to the lower units, conduct the organizational and political work among the subordinates and the masses and help the subordinates with their own practical examples.

The article quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

**"The Party workers should always go down to the lower units where the Party members and working people are, explain and propagandize the lines and policies of our Party among them, inquire into the correct implementation of the Party's lines and policies and teach and help the subordinates with their own practical examples."**

The article says that this teaching was a rule of guidance of the lower units invariably stressed by him from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The article goes on:

The Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army made it an inseparable part of their life and their rule to go down to the lower units.

When the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was engaged in large-unit operations and small-unit operations, the Party and political workers conducted the organizational and political work, always acting with the unit. And when the regiments and companies were operating separately and when a few combatants were active at secret camps in the rear, Party and political workers were sure to be found with them for giving guidance.

The Party and political workers of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army not only went down to the lower units at all times and worked there, but went deep among the masses.

At the lower units, the Party and political workers went into the company Party cells and fought, studied, ate the same food and slept in the same place with Party members and guerrillas and conducted a creative organizational and political work to suit the conditions there.

It was not the way they gave guidance to find faults with the subordinates and call them to account. They gave guidance on the principle of helping and teaching the subordinates in one accord and mixed together with them.

Following the example of the great leader, they took with them the subordinates, organized and summed up work with them, and taught them through practice, thus enhancing the working level of all the workers.

One of the most essential characteristics of the guidance of the Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army to the lower units was that when anyone went down to the lower units, be he an organising worker, propaganda worker or military commander, he conducted both organizational and political work and effectively combined the organizational and ideological work. In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there was, in fact, no distinction between the organising workers and propaganda workers.

There were no Party workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army who did not know ideological work and military affairs and there were no political commissars nor political instructors who did not know how to command battles and how to conduct the organizational work.

The commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, particularly, the Party and political workers, always went down to the lower units, conducted brisk organizational and political work among the masses, united with them and sincerely helped them, correcting their errors and teaching what they did not know, thus successfully carrying into practice the great revolutionary work method, the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style founded by the respected and beloved leader.

### Place Political Work before All Other Work

One of the essential demands of the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style is to place political work before all other work in the guidance to the lower units and carry on all work substantially without formality or conventionality.

The respected and beloved leader, from the first days after he took the road of revolution, set a great example in opposing formalism of affectation and ostentation and placing political work before all other work and organising and conducting work in an easy and substantial manner, and brilliantly carried it into practice in the whole period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

And the organizational and political work of the Party was effectively carried out in a revolutionary way.

Beginning with the work of bringing home to the lower units the teachings of the respected and beloved leader given to them, the political work was conducted in various forms and ways such as explanation, agitating speeches and propaganda through visual aids to give a clear understanding of the significance of the implementation of the teachings and the victories that would follow it.

What was important in giving precedence to the political work during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was to widely discuss with the masses ways of fulfilling the teachings of the respected and beloved leader after disseminating them.

The Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, after going down to lower units, began with thoroughly bringing home to the masses the teachings of the respected and beloved leader to awaken their ideological consciousness and then sat knee to knee with the masses to sincerely discuss with them ways of fulfilling the teachings and thereby found correct ways most suitable to the actual conditions and heightened in this course the loyal resolution of the masses to carry through the teachings unconditionally and thoroughly and their confidence in it.

The Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army carried out political work creatively without any formality or conventionality so the masses might easily understand them.

The difficult circumstances and grim conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle did not allow any of the old work methods in the Party organizational and political work such as bureaucratism, subjectivism, formalism and expedientialism.

Only by doing the work creatively in a simple and plain way and without any complicated form or pomp, as taught by the respected and beloved leader, was it possible to overcome the rigorous conditions and accelerate the historic cause of equipping the guerrilla fighters with the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader and educating and organizing them so they might fight in accordance with his orders and intentions.

### Work Boldly, Revolutionarily

The article says:

One of the important demands of the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style is to undertake any work boldly and daringly and push it ahead in a revolutionary and go-ahead way and finish things one by one.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, the revolutionary war unprecedented in its arduousness, called for boldly conducting all work in a revolutionary way and at a lightning speed.

True to the teachings of the respected and beloved leader the Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army boldly and daringly planned and undertook all work in conformity with the demands of the revolution and energetically pushed it ahead in a go-ahead way, thus making an uninterrupted advance and innovation.

They boldly and daringly buckled down to all work and pushed it ahead in a revolutionary way and carried out all work at a lightning speed and splendidly finished things one by one.

Before launching any political and military actions the Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army went among its men and explained them in detail about the importance and significance of the tasks facing them and ways to carry them out and educated all of them to remain loyal to the respected and beloved leader through their practical struggle. They in this way roused all the guerrillas to devote all their energies to the performance of the tasks at a lightning speed with ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader.

### Stand in Van of Workers

The article says: Another important demand of the Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style is that the guiding personnel, responsible workers in particular, should stand in the van of the workers in all work and make a breakthrough through their practical examples.

The more arduous the struggle becomes and the harder the conditions get, the more urgently the guiding personnel are required to lead the people by practical examples in doing difficult and hard work at the van of the masses.

Like all other commanding personnel and political workers, Comrade O Jung Hup always set an example in remaining loyal to the great leader through his practical activities and led guerrillas along the one road of loyalty.

Comrade O Jung Hup as a political commissar of the second company always took the lead in the most difficult and dangerous attack in battles. During the retreat of his company he, following it behind its ranks, contained the enemy coming in pursuit, thus saving the company from danger. Upon the arrival in a billeting area he took an ax before others and cut firewood to build a campfire. He displayed the spirit of unconditionality in the implementation of teachings of the great leader by carrying them through without a moment's delay. Especially he set an example of loyalty by readily dedicating even his life to the safety of the great leader.

The Party and political workers in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army always set examples by their own conduct, taking upon themselves the most difficult tasks, and took the lead in making a breakthrough both in battles and political work. They deemed it an honour to lay down their lives in this worthwhile struggle.

This example of self-sacrificing spirit set by the Party and political workers in arduous battles, march and political work to make breaches there was a strong appeal and inspiration to the guerrillas in the heroic struggle.

They also set examples through their own conduct in study and life.

Widely related are the stories of what tireless efforts all the commanding personnel and Party and political workers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army exerted to set an example not only in study and life and dressing but in the recreation party as well.

They consciously strove hard to show by practice rather than by precept in all work and life standing at the head of the masses. They made it a rule to do so, thus influencing and leading the masses.

In conclusion the article emphasizes:

The Party work method of anti-Japanese guerrilla style created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was one of the important guarantees for leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to brilliant victory.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

# *10th Contact Held between Vice-Chairmen of N-S Co-ordination Commission*

The tenth contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on March 14, according to a statement of the spokesman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Cho Myong Il, vice-Chairman of our side, pointed out at the meeting that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique have of late been deliberately aggravating the tension between the north and south, committing hostile provocations against our Republic, in open violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement, and bringing the situation to the brink of a war. He denounced their base piratical acts against our patrol boat and fishing boats in the East and West Seas on February 15 and 26.

The vice-Chairman of our side strongly demanded of the south Korean side to solemnly apologize to our side for the piracy it committed in the East and West Seas, severely punish the principals and executors of the cases and send back without delay the kidnapped crewmen and fishermen, the victims, of our side.

The meeting decided to have the next contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission on May 30. (KCNA)

# New, Great Innovation Effected in DPRK

## *With Speed Battle Waged*

## *Railway Electrification Progresses Apace*

Our country is energetically pushing ahead with the electrification of railways as one of the measures to satisfy the fast increasing demand of grand construction for transport in accordance with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that primary efforts should be directed to the front of transport in the battle for grand socialist construction this year.

Young socialist builders are taking charge of the electrification of railways. They are the youth shock brigade for the speed battle which was organized with loyal resolution to make the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea a grand festival of victors.

At a meeting of loyalty held recently at the Kim Il Sung Square, they firmly pledged themselves to carry out before October 10 the tasks to electrify railways and lay new railway lines set forward by the leader in his New Year address for 1975 and thus make a present of allegiance to him.

They are powerfully waging the speed battle at the construction site of electric railways between Pyongyang and Madong. All projects—laying of electric wires, construction of haulage transformer substations, change of rails and expansion of railway station precincts—are being pushed ahead at a lightning speed. They plan to finish the electrification of this section before April 15, the electrification of railways between Huichon and Koin before September 9 and the electrification of railways between Pyongyang and Tokchon before October 10.

These projects are now under way after the electrification of main trunk lines. When the projects are completed, the electrification of railways in our country will reach a higher level.

Our country ranks among the world's most advanced nations in the level of railway electrification.

The railways of our country were very backward technically in the past. But today home-made electric locomotives run at full speed on the railway lines ramified over the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"In our country which abounds in electric power resources the electrification of railways is imperative for reinforcing the technical equipment of railways, raising capacity of transport and lowering transport cost. In our country the railway transport must take the course of electrification in its future development."**

The great leader made a scientific analysis of the specific conditions of our country and the law governing the development of the railway transport in our country and, on this basis, worked out a *Juche*-based policy of electrifying railways. He has wisely led our people to complete the electrification of railways as early as possible by giving programme teachings on hundreds of occasions and on-the-spot guidance to many enterprises in the field of railways.

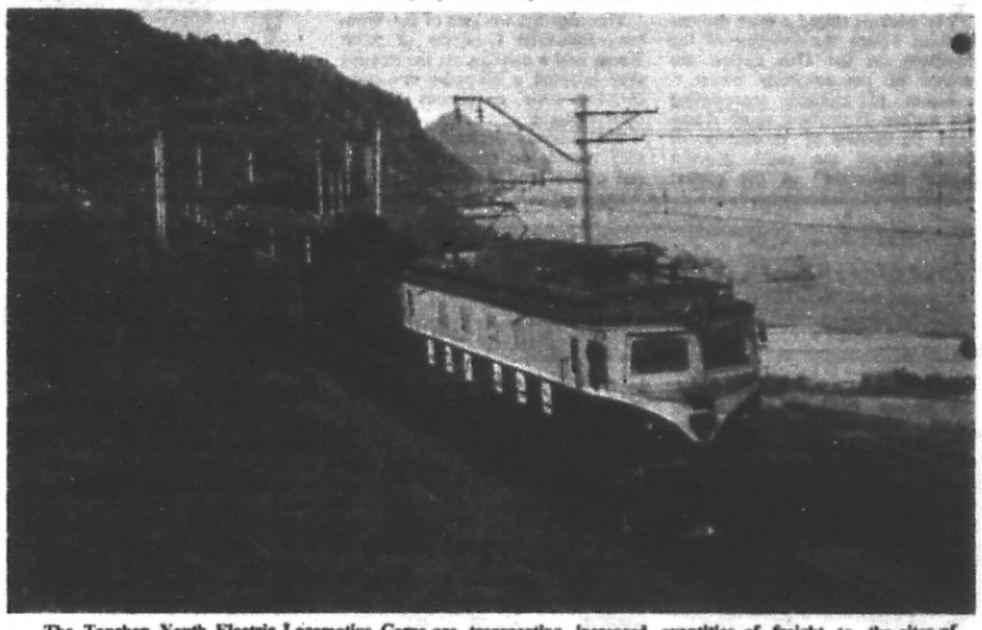
Thanks to the wise leadership and meticulous care of the fatherly leader our country has made a leaping advance in the electrification of railways in a short period.

We now massproduce by ourselves highly precise and efficient electric locomotives with our own technique and our own materials, thereby satisfying the nation's demand for these locomotives.

Along with the production of electric locomotives, the construction of electrific railways has made rapid progress. As a result, 1,000 km long main railway lines extending from Pyongyang to Sinuiju located in the northwestern tip of the country and from the capital to Rajin in northeastern tip have already been electrified.

The electrification of railways has nearly doubled their transport capacity, reduced the consumption of fuel to one-fifth, saved much labour force and markedly enhanced culture in the operation of railways.

When 200 km long railway lines are electrified this year the technical equipment of railway transport will be further improved and the transit capacity markedly raised. This will help carry freight more and faster to the sites of grand socialist construction.



The Tanchon Youth Electric Locomotive Corps are transporting increased quantities of freight to the sites of grand socialist construction.

## *Kangso Cableway in Full Operation*

The Kangso cableway is now in full-fledged operation after its successful completion.

With the completion of the first-stage project, the 10 kilometre long cableway between the Kangso Coal Mine and the iron works linked with it, both under the Kangson Steel Allied Complex, transports hundreds of thousands of tons of coal a year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, deeply grasping the importance of cableway transport in our country which abounds in mountains and valleys, gave earnest instructions to normalise on a high level the production of granulated iron and unwrought steel, one of the branches of the *Juche*-based industry of our country, by introducing cableway in the transport of coal between the Kangso Coal Mine and the iron works linked with it and decisively increasing the transport of coal.

Upholding the instructions of the leader, the steel makers of Kangson and the employees of other enterprises under the allied complex set up high pylons in this long section, manufactured by themselves cable lines and nearly 400 large and small installations including winches, vibrators, cableway buckets and belt conveyers and installed them in a matter of one month, turning to acount the advantages of the allied complex. They also built loading and unloading grounds of coal, regulating rooms at curves and many other setups.

Indeed, they effected new great innovations in the building of the cableway.

In the past, more than 50 heavy-duty lorries had been mobilised in the transport of coal every day. But, after the commissioning of the cableway, the transport capacity of coal went up 2.5 times without the operation of trucks.

Automation and remote control are applied to all the processes including the loading and unloading of coal to do away with toilsome work and save much labour force.

The decisive increase in the transport of coal has made it possible to normalise on a high level the production of granulated iron and unwrought steel, a pride of the *Juche* based industry of our country.

The second-stage project will be undertaken in the future to more than treble the transport capacity.

In the meantime, a cableway project has been completed in the section between the Taedaeri Mine and the Nampo Smeltery extending scores of *ri*.

Cableway transport has long been introduced in mining industry, forestry and fisheries.

The large-scale project for pipe transport between Musan Mine and Kim Chaek Iron Works extending 80 kilometres across mountains, the project of cableway between the Chenam Coal Mine and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the project of large-scale long distance belt conveyer at the Unryul Mine and other huge projects are now progressing apace under the grand plan of the leader to widely introduce three transport systems, diversify the transport means and cover the country with more dense networks of transport.

The Pukchang Thermo-Power Plant makes all-out efforts to increase power output.

## *Power Industry Guarantees Increased Production*

Power output is on a steady rise in our country which produced 300 million kwh of more electric power in January than in the same period last year.

The power output entering this year stands 12 per cent above that in the comparable period last year.

The Sodusu Power Station, a gigantic power base in the northern area, is fulfilling its daily power production plan at 120 per cent by controlling the equipment and water under a meticulous plan.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Allied Complex has increased power output 50 per cent above the same period last year by keeping all the facilities in full-capacity operation.

Our power industry which is operated by its rich water and coal resources is making a steady progress, immune to such "power crisis" as that sweeping the capitalist countries of the world and south Korea.

The power output last year was 20 per cent up on the preceding year.

Already in the early period of industrialization there were in our country such solid power bases as the Supung Power Station, the Changjin-gang Power Station, the Pujon-gang Power Station, the Hochon-gang Power Station and the Tokro-gang Power Station. The subsequent period witnessed the appearance of such hydro-power plants as the Kanggye Youth Power Station, the Unbong Power Station and the Sodusu Power Station and the large-scale Pyongyang Thermo-Power Plant and the Pukchang Thermo-Power Plant. The construction of the Chongchon-gang Thermo-Power Plant, the Taedong-gang Power Plant and Taebo Thermo-Power Plant is now making rapid progress. There sprang up many new medium- and small-scale hydro-power stations and factory thermo-power plants.

The per capita electricity output stood at 1,184 kwh in 1970 when our country produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity thus reaching the level of advanced industrial countries in this respect. At the end of the Six-Year Plan the nation's electricity output will reach 30,000 million kwh and it will jump to 50,000 million kwh in the next perspective plan.

Our country is the world's hydro-power and coal-rich country.

South Korea is also rich in hydro-power resources which include rivers Han-gang, Kum-gang and Nakdong-gang and in coal deposits. But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, far from developing and utilizing them, have chiefly built medium- and small-scale petroleum thermo-power plants and diesel power plants which need far greater operation funds and rely on the imported resources.

The electricity output of these thermo-power plants which entirely depend on foreign countries for fuel for power production accounts for 86 per cent of the total electricity output of south Korea.

South Korea's power industry is so poor that the per capita output of electricity in 1970 was less than one-fourth of that in the northern half of the Republic. It is in a more pitiful condition owing to the serious oil crisis that has swept the world in the recent years.

The energy condition of the north which presents a striking contrast to that of the south more convincingly proves the correctness and great vitality of the line of building a socialist independent national economy which the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung charted and for the implementation of which he has led our people. (KCNA)

# Press Comments

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Mar. 18 in an article dedicated to **the 104th anniversary of the proclamation of the Paris Commune** stressed that the exploits of the Paris Commune will shine along with the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The article said that the proclamation of the Commune, as the first proletarian revolution opposing the oppression and exploitation by capital, was a revolutionary event which left great exploits in the history of the international communist movement and the first signal heralding the downfall of capitalism, shattering the myth about its "eternity."

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Rodong Sinmun on Mar. 18 carried an article on the occasion of **the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army.** It extends warm congratulations to the fraternal Mongolian people and People's Army.

The article referred to the daily developing friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Mongolian peoples in the struggle against imperialism and for the realization of the common goal to achieve the final victory of the cause of socialism.

The article stressed that the Korean people will as ever further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Mongolian people on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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Leading papers in Pyongyang on Mar. 13 carried editorial articles hailing **the Iraqi-Iranian agreement** on the solution of the borderline problem.

During the recent Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Algiers, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran and Saddam Hussein, vice-Chairman of the Revolution Command Council of Iraq, held talks on the bilateral relations between the two countries on the initiative of Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution of Algeria, at which they decided to "finally fix the limit of the territorial borderline" between Iraq and Iran and "define the line extending from the middle of the riverbed as the borderline of the river" on "the principle of territorial integrity, non-aggression on each other's border and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," an article of Rodong Sinmun said, and noted: This is very welcome news.

The article stressed:

Considering that the recent agreement reached between Iraq and Iran on the solution of the borderline problem not only accords with the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq but is beneficial to the anti-imperialict and independent cause of the third world peoples, the Korean people rejoice over it and positively support the step taken by the two countries.

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Leading papers in Pyongyang on Mar. 12 ran editorial articles hailing the success of **the First Summit Conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.** The summit conference held for the first time in 15 years after the founding of this organisation is a new, great victory won by the petroleum exporting countries in their joint struggle for defending their sovereignty and interests and a common victory of the third world peoples, they said.

An article of Rodong Sinmun stressed that the whole course of the summit conference and its results dealt a telling blow to the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists who had tried to split this organisation, running the gamut of slanders, threat and pressure against the petroleum exporting nations and opened a favourable phase in promoting the joint struggle of the third world peoples for defending the sovereignty and natural resources of the countries. (KCNA)

# World Public Flay Pak Clique

**The TASS News Agency** of the Soviet Union flayed in its commentator's article the south Korean puppet clique for spreading the false rumours that the Soviet Union "is willing to establish diplomatic relations with south Korea."

It continued:

The Soviet Union has invariably supported and supports the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and holds that the removal of the main obstacles lying in the way of national reunification of the country is unthinkable apart from the withdrawal of the foreign troops.

The south Korean puppet clique should not commit the despicable act of spreading the false rumours but pay heed to the well-known reasonable and constructive proposals of the DPRK for removing tension on the Korean Peninsula and providing conditions for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis in the interests of the entire Korean people and in the interests of peace and security in the Far East, it stressed.

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The Palestinian journal **"The Voice of Palestine"** recently carried a commentary under the headline "The Conspiracy between the South Korean Authorities and the Israeli Aggressors. The Palestinian People Know Who Is Their Friend and Who Is Their Enemy," according to a report.

The commentary said: "The south Korean authorities patronized by U.S. imperialism have long given zealous backing to aggressor Israel." It roundly exposed the political, economic and military tie-up between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Zionists.

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**The Federation of Arabs in Cuba** and **the Cuba-Arab Cultural Association** issued a joint statement of Feb. 26 denouncing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for their hostile provocations against a patrol boat of the DPRK which was adrift on the sea after losing its course in a bad weather while on a routine patrol duty, according to a report from Havana.

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**Many foreign papers, news agencies and radios,** recently assailed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for perpetrating hostile armed provocations and piratic acts against the northern half of the DPRK with increased frenzy as the days go by, according to reports.

The Chinese paper "People's Daily," the Soviet papers "Pravda," "Izvestia," "Krasnaya Zvezda," and "Sovietskaya Rossia," the Albanian papers "Zeri I Popullit" and "Bashkimi," the Bulgarian paper "Trud," the Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan," the Polish paper "Trybuna Lud," the Iraqi papers "Al-Thoura," "Al Jumhuriya," "Al Taakhi" and "Haukazi" and the Lebanese papers "Beirut," "Risanhai" and "Al Muharrir" and the Hsinhua News Agency, the TASS News Agency, the Iraqi News Agency, Radio Iraq and Radio Guinea recently reported that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed a grave act of provocation against the fishing boats of the DPRK operating in the West Sea on Feb. 26 under the cover of aircraft of the air force of U.S. imperialism.

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**The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth** recently sent a message of protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique denouncing their criminal acts to hinder the realization of the cause of Korea's reunification, according to a report from Budapest.

The message pointed out:

The federation denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their provocative act against the patrol boat of the DPRK and strongly demanded them send back unconditionally and immediately the kidnapped crew men and their boat. (KCNA)

# New Slaves in New Colony (2)

## *Visit to Masan by Ms. Nancy Strohl*

(Continued from the previous issue)

### Children

Even though it was Monday, many children weren't in school. We saw them working with their parents or alone, some hauling large loads that would probably damage their growing bodies. Children who weren't in school often wore their uniforms anyway. Some of them scrounged for trash as a way to contribute to family income.

Many children were abnormally quiet and passive, which is usually a result of malnutrition in the early years. Others, made sharp by the struggle to survive, were lively and were very interested in us.

We saw only one child who was "cared for" in the way most Japanese or American children are. She was about 4 years old, very dressed up including a hat with flowers, and her father in a business suit held her hand. It was a strong contrast to see them after seeing the poorer children.

At least half of the women we saw of child-bearing age had a baby on their backs, and there were more babies than in the large cities of Seoul or Pusan. The city seemed overpopulated and the available work and food inadequate to care for all these children as they grew. A lot of them were sick and thin and didn't look like they would survive a winter.

### Classes

Masan was poor, though in degrees. None of the people we saw here were wealthy or could be considered part of the owning class. But still there were constant reminders of the existence of the native bourgeoisie. Most graphic was a chauffeur-driven Ford with two passengers which sped past hand-pulled carts. The man and woman inside looked completely different than people on the streets, soft and pale. There were also a few boutiques selling stylish dresses similar to those worn by city people in Japan or the United States. But these stores looked like they were from another world in the middle of Masan. We even saw one car store selling General Motors cars, or rather a single car which was carefully polished and dusted. These shops only served to raise expectations. We saw no one in them.

The main street which had the car show room and boutiques also had a movie theatre. Movies were the usual sex-violence-horror offerings of a bourgeois culture. We couldn't help thinking of the beauty and humanity of North Korean movies we'd seen. This movie theatre was the most colorful thing we saw in the city.

### On Bus

We found the bus to Pusan since we couldn't bear staying in Masan for more than a few hours. We left Masan on a small road and passed near various large-scale enterprises that we suspected were owned by Japanese companies. There is no major road going from Masan to the rest of South Korea, since there isn't any need for one. Most manufactured products from the Masan Export Free Zone are not sold in the country but are taken by sea to other countries for sale.

There were three company employees operating the bus: the driver, a ticket-seller, and a woman who acted as a stewardess. We had been taking pictures of the countryside from other buses, and wanted to take pictures of some factories. The woman saw us, and stalked down the aisle and turned pale. She demanded our tickets, and hurried to the front to talk with the driver and ticket-seller. We quit taking pictures. She and the driver glowered at us for the rest of the trip.

### Masan · Export Free Zone

Masan is not merely a poor city, like many in the world. It is a city being set up by international capitalists so that the workers there will get robbed forever. It is the first zone in South Korea, modeled after zones in Taiwan. It is successful for companies, but not for South Korea or the people of Masan.

Originally it was designed to employ 10,000 of Masan's 300,000 residents. Foreign companies for all purposes make their own rules, and rely on Pak's rule to keep wages down. Average wages are about ¥12,500/month for skilled men and ¥7,000/month for unskilled labor, and only ¥9,000 for skilled women and ¥6,500 for unskilled women workers. About 80% of the workers are women between 18 and 30 years old. Normal minimum wage laws don't apply here, and it's against the law to strike or unionize.

The only involvement Masan industries have with the South Korean economy is exploitation of cheap land and labor in the area. Raw materials are imported and finished products are exported, along with fabulous profits. This output is counted in the Gross National Product, which allows Pak Chung Hi to talk about "economic miracles."

The benefits foreign investment are supposed to bring are not realized. People may get jobs—but it's not a living wage. People are forced off the farms to work in factories, so rice output is falling. But the Pak fascist clique wants more "free zones" and direct imperialist investment. Their real interest is in their pockets.

Another supposed advantage of foreign investment is development of an economic infrastructure that will contribute to better livelihood. But this hasn't happened in Masan. The industrial zone may be developed, but this is invisible in the city itself. The zone and the city which houses workers are connected only through the capital-wage relationship. All other industry we saw was underdeveloped and belonged to the service sector.

One would think that at least a good transportation system would develop as a byproduct of the factories. But we didn't see anything being hauled by other than human or animal power.

But this is secondary to Pak's plans. Masan is ideal for the zone since it is close to Japan, has a large port, and most important has a huge army of unemployed workers. Only 7% of Masan's people are employed there, and the marginal existence and unproductivity of the rest creates intense competition for the jobs. This reinforces anti-union and no-strike laws by making people more expendable.

### Future

There is still another side to proletarianization and imperialism. It breeds revolution and resistance. The Shanghai dockworkers rose up against the system which forced them to load goods they could never own, and live in misery while they created wealth for the bourgeoisie. In a similar way, factory work will socialize the labor of the South Korean people and help them organize. And just as the North Korean people and the Vietnamese kicked US and Japanese imperialism out, so will the Korean people in the south. Masan has a history of struggle, and history is on the side of the people.

But Masan will not change alone. This zone, and other imperialist ventures, are the economic base for the US and Japanese imperialists and their puppet fascist Pak Chung Hi. All of Korea will have to struggle against them.

Being Americans, it was difficult for us not to feel only despair when faced with the poverty and repression in Masan and all of South Korea. The struggle for freedom, independence, and reunification will be led by the Korean people. But for it to succeed, they will need the support of people all over the world. We have a lot of work to do in US and Japan.

SMASH NEO-COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM!

DOWN WITH PAK CHUNG HI!

(Concluded)

Shown are slum areas of Masan, south Korea, with high-rise buildings in the background.

# "We Would Rather Die in Struggle Than Die in Submission"

## S. Koreans Wage Stubborn Fight for Democracy

### 165 Literary Men Join Journalists

The south Korean journalists association held on March 13 a general meeting of members and concurrently an enlarged executive meeting of the association with the attendance of over 300 representatives from its branches, at which they discussed fighting measures.

The meeting formed a struggle committee for the freedom of the press, expressing the resolution to wage a joint struggle for the freedom of the press on a south Korean scale.

The meeting adopted a letter to the south Korean people and letters of protest to the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and the managers of press organs.

After the meeting over 20 journalists entered an all-night sit-in strike from the afternoon.

That day more than 150 journalists of "Chungang Ilbo" and "Radio Tongyang" held a meeting at the editorial board of the newspaper and adopted "a declaration for defending the freedom of the press."

Over 100 reporters of "Radio Munhwa" held an extraordinary meeting on Mar. 14 at which they adopted a resolution demanding the reinstatement of the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo" who were illegally dismissed.

Reportedly, on Mar, 17 the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang let loose an "action team" comprising more than 200 gangsters carrying weapons and puppet mobile police to perpetrate hideous barbarities. They raided the office of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" and dragged outside by force and whisked away the journalists who were persisting in a hunger, sit-in strike in the rooms of the editorial department and printing shop.

The journalists fought stubbornly against the gangsters, crying: "We would rather die in struggle than die in submission."

Yonse students held on March 15 a rally in campus in denunciation of the puppet clique's illegal pressure upon the president of the university to revoke his decision to reinstate the released fellow-students.

On Mar. 17 more than 20 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" who had been carrying on their sit-in struggle in the Christian Hall in Chongro Street No. 5 in Seoul, declared that they would form the Tonga committee of struggle for the freedom of the press.

Over 70 journalists of "Choson Ilbo" held an indignation meeting on Mar. 17 in the office of the south Korean journalists' association denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' pressgag.

South Korean literary men met in the office room of the south Korean journalists association in Seoul on Mar. 15.

They made public a statement containing their protests against the pressgag by the Pak dique in the name of 165 literary men.

The literary men declared they would actively support the just struggle of all journalists, members of the journalists association, and "join the ranks of journalists for the freedom of the press."

In the statement the literary men indignantly denounced the Pak Jung Hi murderous bandits' fascist outrage of arresting poet Kim Ji Ha again.

They resolutely demanded his release.

Song Wong Yong, "national assemblyman" from the New Democratic Party, in an interpellation to the puppet government at the south Korean "national assembly" on Mar. 17 demanded that traitor Pak Jung Hi abolish the "revitalized constitution" and step down from "power and his caboodle Kim Jong Pil and other "cabinet members" resign en bloc.

He held that "the Central Intelligence Agency" must be dissolved.

### 4,000 Rihwa Girls

More than 4,000 students of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul held a meeting on Mar. 18 under the sponsorship of the general council of students of the university and adopted a statement titled "Our View on the Recent Situation of the Press."

In the statement the students denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist rascals for ruthlessly trampling underfoot the "freedom of the press."

They also demanded that the Pak Jung Hi fascist rascals and managers of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Choson Ilbo" immediately reinstate the discharged reporters and employees.

Over 300 students of the liberal arts faculty of Seoul University held in the auditorium on Mar. 14 a meeting for realizing the freedom of the press.

The meeting adopted a three-point resolution to the effect: "Stop the suppression of the press," "Reinstate the dismissed journalists of Tonga Ilbo and Choson Ilbo" and "We actively support and encourage the struggle of journalists for the press."

Earlier that day the third-year students of the fine arts college of the university held a meeting on the campus, denouncing and rejecting the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

More than 2,000 students of Yonse University Mar. 15 held the second emergency general meeting of students in the open-air auditorium and declared that the entire students were entering an emergency state of struggle as from the noon.

At the meeting they stated that they "will not tolerate any interference aimed at cancellation of the decision to reinstate the released students and professors" and made public an open letter addressed to the puppet education minister.

## 26,000 Workers Launch Sit-In

### *Free Labour Movement Demanded*

Over 26,000 workers in the cotton textile industry of south Korea are rising in a large-scale joint struggle for the right to live.

The workers decided on Mar. 17 to stage a large-scale sit-in in demand of wage hike.

The joint struggle the workers are going to start all at once at every factory wearing on their breasts ribbons bearing the words: "Raise wages from March, not from August", will continue uninterruptedly day and night in a "relay sit-in" at different factories.

More than 26,000 cotton textile workers had already submitted through their trade unions the demand for wage hike from March to the employers and the Pak Jung Hi puppet ruling circles.

More than 3,000 workers of the Anam Industrial Company in the Songdong district, Seoul, staged a mass demonstration on the same day against the villainous company owner's harsh exploitation and move to destroy their trade union.

The company owner fired the head of the branch of the trade union and four other leading workers on the 11th simply because the workers of the company organised it. He also committed the outrage of dismissing more than 700 workers and cutting the wages of the rest of the workers on an absurd pretext of "financial difficulty."

The workers staged a mass demonstration before the building of the company on the 17th against the crimes of the company owner.

Scores of workers representing the workers throughout south Korea held "a meeting of promoters of autonomy of the south Korean labour movement" in the central district, Seoul, on March 10 when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were staging a deceptive "government"-sponsored celebration of so-called "day of workers."

They adopted at the meeting "a declaration on the promotion of autonomy of democratic labour" and a resolution.

In the declaration, they expressed indignation at today's intolerable realities in which even the right of the workers to elect true permanent members of their trade unions is trampled down and the three rights of labour—the right to solidarity, the right to collective negotiation and the right to collective action—are violated under the "revitalized" terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits and their suppression by bayonets.

In the resolution, they exposed the fact that today "the general federation of trade unions" of south Korea has been reduced to a subsidized organ of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital and the comprador capital which brutally oppress and exploit the workers. They declared: "In order to promote the autonomy of the labour movement, we demand the resignation of the chairman of the ROK general federation of trade unions, a typical model of non-democracy and corruption."

That day the workers of the Wontong Industrial Company of south Korea held a meeting. At the meeting they adopted a six-point resolution carrying their unanimous fighting determination.

The workers declared in it that they regard the fascist bandits' arrest of the head of the trade union branch as "detention of the 1,500 trade union members."

Earlier on March 2 workers of 17 industrial domains of south Korea rose up as one in a wage-hike struggle against exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the employers and for existence.

The south Korean opposition parties demanded that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique stop harsh oppression and exploitation of workers and guarantee them the right to live and democratic freedom.

The opposition Democratic Unification Party and United Socialist Party, releasing a statement respectively, raised this demand on March 10, the so-called "day of workers."

Photo shows south Korean workers in sit-in demanding wage-hike.

## *Revolutionary Party for Reunification Flays Seoul Clique's Pressgag*

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on March 14 published a statement warmly supporting the struggle of the south Korean pressmen for the freedom of the press and condemning the puppet fascist gang's moves to strangle the press, according to a report of radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" (an underground south Korean radio) monitored in Tokyo.

The statement said:

The current struggle of the south Korean journalists for the freedom of the press is a patriotic struggle proceeding from the heavy sense of duty of the press to the times and the nation and a daring and just struggle against fascism and for democracy which is being waged to smash the fascist and barbarous gag placed on the press by the Pak Jung Hi group.

The statement went on:

The Pak Jung Hi gang has become of late extremely vicious in its suppression of the press and its method is assuming a very sophisticated and negative form.

The Pak Jung Hi group resorts to such crafty suppressive acts as instigating the ad subscribers to cancel the orders for advertisements, putting pressure on the managers to dismiss en masse the journalists calling for the freedom of the press, bribing some upper crust editors to publish the newspaper for frustrating the journalists' strike. The gangsters are perpetrating without hesitation such hideous outrages never known in the history of the suppression of the press as arresting, torturing and terrorizing the fighting journalists and even public figures and inhabitants supporting and encouraging them.

Thus, today the south Korean press finds itself in a critical crisis decisive of its survival or final extinction.

Therefore, the journalists who have risen in the struggle should resolutely smash any threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception and continue to fight stubbornly to carry to a finish the struggle they started and all the journalists and pressmen all over south Korea should immediately join this struggle and lead it to victory without fail by a joint action.

The struggle for the freedom of the press is not a matter confined to the press circles.

By strangling the press, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are attempting to smother the voice of justice, conceal all their crimes and maintain the treacherous system of "revitalized" fascist dictatorship.

Accordingly, it is a common task of the journalists and all the patriotic people to win the freedom of the press.

All the political parties and groupings and patriotic people of all strata aspiring after democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country should positively support and encourage the journalists' struggle for the freedom of the press and wage a more daring struggle for overthrowing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and realizing democratization.

We earnestly appeal to all the journalists, pressmen and patriotic people of all strata to rise up as one in the sacred struggle against fascism, keenly conscious of the historical inevitability and importance of the struggle for the freedom of the press at present.

We are confident that the fair public opinion and progressive press and public circles of the world will deal a deserved blow to the Pak Jung Hi groups' brutal gag on the press and actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean patriotic men of the press.

## Seoul's Amendment of "Criminal Law" Another "Emergency Measure"

According to a report from Seoul, the puppet south Korean ruling party national assemblymen on March 19 railroaded through the "national assembly" a controversial "bill for the amendment of criminal law," holding a session of the "standing committee on judicial affairs" and a "plenary meeting" without the participation of any opposition members in the voting. The committee debate on the "bill" was held without notice in a different room, not in the assembly hall, which no opposition members had been informed of in advance.

The "bill" was suddenly submitted to the "judicial committee" during the extraordinary session of the "national assembly" (from the 11th to the 18th), though originally it was not put on the agenda of the "steering committee."

In the amended "criminal law," a supplementary provision was added to article 104 on "foreign troubles" in the existing law, which is to be applied to acts against allied countries.

The supplementary provision follows:

If a person expresses abroad contempt for and slanders, distort or spreads groundless information on the ROK or a state organ established on the constitution, or if a person does or intends to do harm to the security, interests and authority of the state by other means, he is sentenced to a penal servitude or confinement of up to 7 years.

If a person does at home same acts as prejudicial to the state, instigating foreigners or foreign organizations, he is also sentenced to the same punishment plus suspension of his civil rights up to 10 years.

On March 17, puppet prime minister Kim Jong Pil said at a plenary meeting: It is regrettable that some politicians and religionists have done anti-state acts abroad. For the sake of national interests, the government cannot help regulating these acts.

The latest repressive measure taken by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is aimed: to mercilessly suppress the demand of the nation for democracy, freedom and national reunification at home and abroad: to readjust their intelligence rule apparatus and oppress their political opponents and people in their social and political activities; and to extend their fascist tentacles overseas.

It is also a challenge not only to the south Korean people fighting for freedom and democratic rights and against the "revitalized system" but also to the Korean people in the northern half and overseas compariots and the people of the world supporting their just struggle.

The amendment of the "criminal law" is a last ditch effort of the puppet clique in death-bed to find a way out of the serious politico-social crisis they face now.

With the anti-Pak and democratization struggle ceaselessly continuing over three years, the Pak clique have taken the following repressive steps since the beginning of this year: a virtual order to private firms to withdraw promised advertisement from the daily Tonga Ilbo; deceptive "national referendum"; and the so-called "presidential amnesty" to "political prisoners." Meanwhile, they deliberately spread rumours about a possible cabinet reshuffle, calling for a "whole-nation posture," in an attempt to appease the masses.

On other hand, recently unveiling their fascist nature, the puppet clique are rearresting the once-released dissident democrats, including poet Kim Ji Ha, closing universities, and urging newspaper publishers to discharge journalists stubbornly resisting the pressgag.

Double-dealing tactics are applied by the fascist gangsters with an view to holding in check the vigorous anti-Pak movement.

Inspite of their sophisticated endeavours, workers are joining in democratization, demanding the freedom of labour movements, and the ranks of fighters against the regime are expanding increasingly.

Therefore, failing to attain their aim by a series of deceptive measures, the puppet clique tried to find a way out of the quagmire by resorting to a fascist step of amending the "criminal law."

But, Pak's new suppressive measure is certain to end in a failure.

Democratic persons and people in all walks of life unanimously castigate the outrageous act of the reactionary rulers.

A spokesman for the opposition New Democratic Party, declaring his party's resolve to fight with might and main against Pak's dictatorship, condemned the Pak clique, saying, "The revision of the 'criminal law' is a despicable attempt to divert international attention from the suppressive acts against the political activities of the opposition forces and the press in south Korea. It is the worst law in history."

Former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped in August, 1973 from Tokyo by the KCIA because he led the anti-Pak movement, had this to say: the amendment is intended to thoroughly trample underfoot the basic rights of the nation, and it is another presidential emergency measure and a mockery of law.

So far, the fascist gangsters have cooked up numerous repressive laws and took other repressive measures—the "anti-communist law," "national security law," "extraordinary martial law," "garrison decree," "state of emergency" and "emergency measures." The more they intensify the suppression of the people, the more deeply they dig their own graves.

As history shows that no bayonets can be almighty, with no oppression can the Pak clique hold in check the powerful advance of the people for democracy and national reunification, or prolong their remaining days any longer.

The Pak Jung Hi bandits are sure to be overthrown by the people.

## DPRK Journalists Support S. Korean Pressmen

### KJU Issues Statement

PYONGYANG, Mar. 15 (KCNA) —The Pak Jung Hi clique are hard at work to turn south Korea into the darkest land in history where there is neither press nor mouthpiece of public opinion and stem the current of time and history. But this is a serious miscalculation.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in their manoeuvres to strangle the press, they will only precipitate their own destruction.

So declared the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union in a statement issued on March 14.

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique not only dismissed some 100 journalists of "Choson Ilbo," "Tonga Ilbo" and other press organs of south Korea and closed by force "the bulletin of the journalists association" of south Korea, "Choson" and other publications in the last few days, but also committed the hideous outrage of bringing youth and children who sold newspapers of opposition parties to a summary trial and inflicting penalties upon them and killing in cold-blood a reporter covering news on the spot.

The south Korean pressmen are resolutely fighting against these gangsters.

The journalists of "Choson Ilbo" raised higher the torch of struggle on March 6 demanding "the reinstatement" of the illegaly "dismissed journalists" and "the freedom of the press activities" and the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" who have been in struggle adopted a resolution to "boycott news edition and broadcasting," occupied the typepicking house and radio control room and are now waging a powerful strike.

The journalists of "Chungang Ilbo," "Radio Tongyang," "Hanguk Ilbo" and a number of other pressmen of south Korea have joined their struggle.

The struggle of the south Korean pressmen is a just struggle against fascism and for democracy and a patriotic struggle against treachery.

This just struggle enjoys warm support and encouragement of broad sections of people in south Korea and, synchronizing with it, workers, students, clergymen and other sections of people are waging a vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union actively supports the struggle of the south Korean pressmen and people for the freedom of the press and democratization of society and extends warm encouragement to them.

The statement exposed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang seeks in the suppression of the press the criminal purpose of completely stuffing the ears and mouths of the people and blindfolding them to cover up its dirty colour and treacherous crimes and continue to force the medieval darkness upon them by propping up the fascist "revitalized" system, and gratifying its ambition for long-term office.

The statement scathingly denounced the never-to-be condoned suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang as an intolerable challenge to the south Korean pressmen and people, a most vicious fascist offensive against freedom and democracy and a most savage act of those who have turned their backs on human conscience and civilization of mankind.

The statement expressed the conviction that the world progressive journalists who value justice and truth would extend firm solidarity and active support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean pressmen for freedom and democracy.

### Meetings Held

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The journalists and editors of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) had a meeting at the People's Palace of Culture on March 14, at which they vehemently condemned with surging indignation the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist suppression of the south Korean pressmen, extended firm and militant solidarity to the south Korean pressmen who have again risen in the just struggle, and hardened their determination to positively support and encourage them in their struggle.

Speaking first at the meeting, deputy Editor-in-Chief of Minju Choson Kang Gi Sik roundly exposed the hideous outrages committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters against the south Korean pressmen and press organs in the last few days.

He stressed: This struggle of the south Korean pressmen is a just patriotic struggle to smash the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and win the freedom of the press and other democratic liberties and rights and a righteous national salvation struggle to save the country and the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The last-ditch efforts made by the Pak Jung Hi traitors at the instigation of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors will only harden the unshakable determination and the strong fighting spirit of the south Korean pressmen and people to bring the butchers of the nation to justice of history and severely punish them and further precipitate their final destruction.

Journalists took the floor, following him.

They emphasized that the entire journalists and editors in the northern half of the Republic, their hearts aflame with the ardent desire to hasten the country's reunification, will as ever positively support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean pressmen and people, with the firm revolutionary stand of sharing with them the responsibility for the destiny of the nation.

On March 15 the journalists and editors of Pyongyang Sinmun also held a meeting to denounce the pressgag by the Pak clique.

Kim Jong Hwan, responsible Editor-in-Chief of Pyongyang Sinmun, spoke first at the meeting.

Many journalists of Pyongyang Sinmun spoke at the meeting.

## *Family of Death-Sentenced Korean Resident Here Seek for Help*

Choe Chol Gyo, a Mindan-inclined brassware dealer in Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, Japan, was arrested in south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique on April 25 last year and sentenced to death on charges of "espionage."

This fact was revealed by Son Sun I, wife of Choe Chol Gyo, at a press conference held at the Niin Club of the Japanese House of Representatives in Tokyo on March 11 at which she and her five children appeared with the help of Socialist member of the Japanese House of Representatives Antaku Tsunehiko and Socialist member of the House of Councillors Den Hideo.

Follows the gist of a statement made by Son Sun I at the press conference:

Choe Chol Gyo arrived at the Kimpo Airport in Seoul on April 25 last year to visit his relative in south Korea. But he was arrested there by gangsters of the counter-intelligence corps.

Choe Chol Gyo allegedly received "espionage education" in north Korea from June 25 to July 28, 1965 and from July 2 to August 5, 1970.

This was a sheer lie and fabrication, she declared. She revealed the following facts:

The south Korean puppet clique alleged that her husband's first trip to north Korea took place around July 2, 1965, the date of birth of second daughter Hui Suk. In this period Choe Chol Gyo visited the hospital and called at the city office to report her birth. Many friends and relatives of his prove that he was in Japan at that time.

And they alleged that his second trip to north Korea was made in July, 1970. But, in this period, Choe Chol Gyo busied himself day and night to start brassware dealing. It turned out that seven cheques, several bills and eight purchasing slips of the gasoline supply office were signed by him in those days.

Choe's family passed out leaflets among the Japanese passers-by at the Sukiyabashi Park, Tokyo, calling for their help in releasing him. They have staged sit-in there since March 17.

Presenting those evidences, Son Sun I exposed the vicious fabrications of the Pak Jung Hi clique. She asked the attendants for help in rescuing her husband who might be executed by the gangsters on false charges. Her eldest daughter Chong Suk, a first year student of a middle school, tears rolling down her cheek, read her composition earnestly appealing: "Please, save my father."

Choe's family has staged an sit-in since March 17 at the Sukiyabashi Park in the heart of Tokyo, demanding the release of Choe Chol Gyo. They passed out leaflets there among the Japanese passers-by calling for their support to his release.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa. Office: 5. Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269)0131-8 Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 30 yen (10 cents)